FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 2005

WITH REPORT OF

CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS



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FINANCIAL SECTION



Independent Auditors' Report

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Springdale, Utah MEMBERS:
KRIS J. BRAUNBERGER
DEAN R. BURDICK
ROBERT S. COX
BRENT R. HALL
KENNETH A. HINTON
GREGORY A. KEMP
MORRIS J. PEACOCK
MICHAEL K. SPILKER
MARK E. TICHENOR

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Springdale, Utah, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, which collectively comprise the Town's basic financial statements as listed in the table of contents. These basic financial statements are the responsibility of the Town of Springdale's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these basic financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Springdale as of June 30, 2005, and the respective changes in financial position and cash flows, where applicable, thereof and the respective budgetary comparison for the general fund for the year then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In accordance with Government Auditing Standards, we have also issued our report dated December 19, 2005, on our consideration of the Town of Springdale's internal control structure over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with Government Auditing Standards and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

The Management's Discussion and Analysis on pages 3-9, is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the supplementary information. However, we did not audit the information and express no opinion on it.

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P.O. Box 38
63 South 300 East, Suite 100
St. George, Ut 84771
Office (435) 628-3663
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P.O. Box 3575 590 W. Mesquite Blvo., Suite 201 Mesquite, NV 89024 Office (702) 346-3462 FAX (702) 346-3464 Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise the Town of Springdale's basic financial statements. The accompanying combining statements and schedules listed in the table of contents are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements of the Town of Springdale, Utah. Such information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, is fairly stated, in all material respects, in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

KEMP, BURDICK, HINTON & HALL, L.C.

Kemp, Burolick, Shite & Hall, LC.

December 19, 2005

MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

As management of the Town of Springdale (Town), we offer readers of the Town's financial statements this narrative overview and analysis of the financial activities of the Town for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005. Please read it in conjunction with the accompanying basic financial statements.

FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS

- Total net assets increased by \$700,000 which resulted in total assets in excess of total liabilities (net assets) of \$4.8 million at the close of the fiscal year.
- Taxes and other governmental revenues exceeded expenses by \$445,652.
- Total business-type revenues exceeded expenses by \$252,958.
- Total revenues from all sources were \$1.94 million.
- The total cost of all Town programs was \$1.24 million
- The General Fund reported excess revenues over expenditures of \$168,000.
- Actual resources received in the General Fund were more than the final budget by \$72,000 while actual expenditures were \$96,000 less than the final budget.
- At the end of the current fiscal year, unreserved fund balance for the General Fund was \$708,321 or 86.4% of total General Fund expenditures, excluding transfers.
- Total reserved fund balance in the Capital Projects funds at the close of the year is \$289,227.
- At the end of the current fiscal year there was \$342,561 due to the General fund \$313,894 payable by the Water fund and \$28,667 payable by the Sewer fund.

USING THIS ANNUAL REPORT

This annual report consists of a series of financial statements. The three components of the financial statements are: (1) Government-wide financial statements which include the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities. These statements provide information about the activities of the Town as a whole. (2) Fund financial statements tell how these services were financed in the short term as well as what remains for future spending. Fund financial statements also report the Town's operations in more detail than the government-wide statements by providing information about the Town's most significant funds. (3) Notes to the financial statements.

Reporting the Town as a Whole

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities (Government-wide)

A frequently asked question regarding the Town's financial health is whether the year's activities contributed positively to the overall financial well-being. The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities report information about the Town as a whole and about its activities in a way that helps answer this question. These statements include all assets and liabilities using the accrual basis of accounting, which is similar to the accounting used by most private-sector companies. All of the current year's revenues and expenses are taken into account regardless of when cash is received or paid.

These two statements report the Town's net assets and changes in them. Net assets, the difference between assets and liabilities, are one way to measure the Town's financial health, or financial position. Over time, increases or decreases in net assets are an indicator of whether the financial health is improving or deteriorating. However, it is important to consider other non-financial factors such as

changes in the Town's property tax base or condition of the Town's roads to accurately assess the overall health of the Town

The Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities, present information about the following:

- Government activities All of the Town's basic services are considered to be governmental activities, including general government, public safety, public works, culture and recreation, community development and interest on long-term debt. Property taxes, sales tax, resort tax, intergovernmental revenues and charges for services finance most of these activities.
- Proprietary activities/Business type activities The Town charges a fee to customers to cover all or most of the cost of the services provided.

Reporting the Town's Most Significant Funds

Fund Financial Statements

The fund financial statements provide detailed information about the most significant funds—not the Town as a whole. Some funds are required to be established by State law and by bond covenants. However, management establishes many other funds which aid in the management of money for particular purposes or meet legal responsibilities associated with the usage of certain taxes, grants, and other money. The Town's two major kinds of funds, governmental and proprietary, use different accounting approaches as explained below.

- Governmental funds Most of the Town's basic services are reported in governmental funds. Governmental funds focus on how resources flow in and out with the balances remaining at year-end that are available for spending. These funds are reported using an accounting method called the modified accrual accounting method, which measures cash and all other financial assets that can readily be converted to cash. The governmental fund statements provide a detailed short-term view of the Town's general government operations and the basic services it provides. Government fund information shows whether there are more or fewer financial resources that can be spent in the near future to finance the Town's programs. We describe the relationship (or differences) between governmental activities (reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities) and governmental funds in a reconciliation included with the Basic Financial Statements and in footnote 2.
- Proprietary funds When the Town charges customers for the services it provides, these services are generally reported in proprietary funds. Proprietary funds are reported in the same way that all activities are reported in the Statement of Net Assets and the Statement of Activities.

GOVERNMENT-WIDE FINANCIAL ANALYSIS

Net assets may serve over time as a useful indicator of the Town's financial position. The Town's combined assets exceed liabilities by \$4.8 million as of June 30, 2005 as shown in the following condensed statement of net assets. The Town has chosen to account for its water and sewer operations in enterprise funds which are shown as Business Activities.

Springdale Town Statement of Net Assets

		nmental vities	Business-type Activities		
	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Current and other assets	\$1,091,859	\$ 830,834	\$ 350,754	\$ 920,197	
Capital assets	1,161,993	1,090,129	4,346,425	3 ,686,460	
Total assets	2,253,852	1,920,963	4,697,179	4,606,657	
Long-term liabilities outstanding	581,000	681,374	1,398,324	1,551,004	
Other liabilities	25,192	37,581_	126,096	135,852	
Total liabilities	606,192	718,955	1,524,420	1,686,856	
Net assets:				. —	
Invested in capital assets, net					
of related debt	580,993	408,755	2,948,101	2,135,456	
Restricted	346,438	219,705	213,550	1,064,824	
Unrestricted	720,229	573,548	11,108	(280,479)	
Total net assets	\$1,647,660	\$1,202,008	\$3,172,759	\$2,919,801	

Governmental Activities

The cost of all Governmental activities this year was \$820,068. As shown on the statement of Changes in Net Assets on the following page, \$103,428 of this cost was paid for by those who directly benefited from the programs; \$158,017 was subsidized by grants received from other governmental organizations for both capital and operating activities. Overall governmental program revenues, including intergovernmental aid and fees for services were \$261,455. General taxes, impact fees, and investment earnings totaled \$1,004,275.

The Town's programs include: General Government, Public Safety, Public Works, Parks & Recreation and Community Development. Each program's revenues and expenses are presented below.

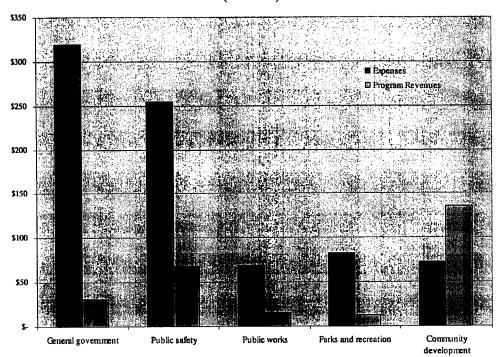
Springdale Town Changes in Net Assets

		nmental vities	Business-type Activities		
	2005	2004	2005	2004	
Revenues:					
Program revenues:					
Charges for services	\$ 103 ,42 8	\$ 63,330	\$ 57 8,0 97	\$ 4 49,1 29	
Operating grants and	•				
contributions	19 ,9 39	20,417	-	-	
Capital grants and					
contributions	138 ,07 8	26,164	-	-	
General revenues:					
Taxes	938 ,95 3	80 0,561	-	-	
Impact fees	45,109	10,000	73,345	27,385	
Grants and contributions not				,	
restricted to specific programs	-	-	· -	-	
Other	20,213	(90,824)	26,805	103,241	
Total revenues	1,265,720	829,648	678,247	579,755	
Expenses:					
General government	318,823	317,673	-	-	
Public safety	254,769	249,430	-	-	
Public works	68 ,46 6	71,158	-	-	
Parks and recreation	82,329	80,604	-	-	
Community development	72 ,4 82	69,299	-	-	
Interest on long-term debt	23,199	9,68 9	-	-	
Water	-	-	2 49,4 82	251,337	
Sewer			175,807	194,468	
Total expenses	820,068	797,853	425,289	445,805	
Increase in net assets	445,652	31,795	25 2,9 58	133,950	
Net assets, beginning	1,202,008	1,170,213	<u>2,919,801</u>	2,785,851	
Net assets, ending	\$1,647,660	\$1,202,008	\$ 3,17 2,7 59	\$2,9 19,801	

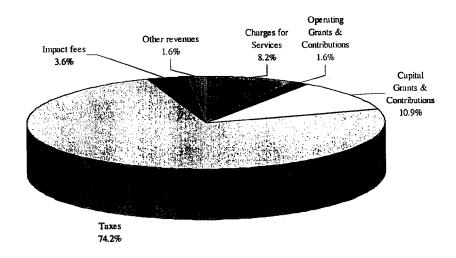
Total resources available during the year to finance governmental operations were \$2.47 million consisting of Net assets at July 1, 2004 of \$1.2 million, program revenues of \$261,455 and General Revenues (including transfers) of \$1,004,275. Total cost of Governmental Activities during the year was \$820,068; thus Governmental Net Assets were increased by \$445,652 to \$1.65 million.

The following graphs compare program expenses to program revenues and provide a breakdown of revenues by source for all governmental activities:

Expenses and Program Revenues - Governmental Activities (in Thousands)



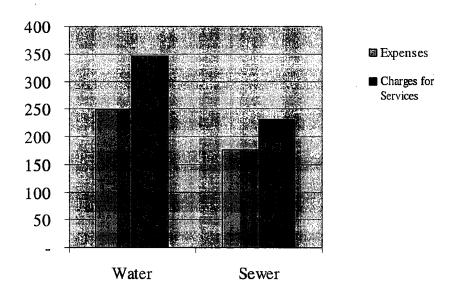
Revenue By Source - Governmental Activities



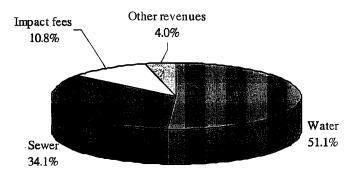
Business Type Activities

Net assets of the Business Type activities at June 30, 2005, as reflected in the Statement of Net Assets were \$3.17 million. The cost of providing all Proprietary (Business Type) activities this year was \$425,289. As shown in the statement of Changes in Net Assets, the amounts paid by users of the system were \$578,097 and there were no amounts subsidized by capital grants and contributions. Interest earnings, transfers, and other revenues were \$100,150. The Net Assets increased by \$252,958.

Expenses and Program Revenues - Business- type Activities (in Thousands)



Revenue By Source - Business-type Activities



General Fund Budgetary Highlights

The final appropriations for the General Fund at year-end were \$95,656 more than actual expenditures. Actual revenues were more than the final budget by \$72,288. Budget amendments and supplemental appropriations were made during the year to prevent most budget overruns and to increase appropriations for unanticipated expenditures after adoption of the original budget.

CAPITAL ASSET AND DEBT ADMINISTRATION

Capital Assets

The capital assets of the Town are those assets that are used in performance of Town functions including infrastructure assets. Capital Assets include equipment, buildings, land, park facilities and roads. At the end of fiscal year 2005, net capital assets of the government activities totaled \$1.16 million and the net capital assets of the business-type activities totaled \$4.35 million. Depreciation on capital assets is recognized in the Government-Wide financial statements. (See note 5 to the financial statements.)

Debt

At year-end, the Town had \$581,000 in governmental type debt, and \$1.4 million in proprietary debt. The debt is a liability of the government and amounts to \$4,335 per capita. During the current fiscal year, the Town's total debt decreased by \$253,054. (See note 6 to the financial statements for detailed descriptions.)

NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET AND ECONOMIC FACTORS

In considering the Town Budget for fiscal year 2005/2006, the Town Council and management were cautious as to the growth of revenues and expenditures. Overall General Fund operating expenditures were budgeted so as to contain costs at the same level as fiscal year 2004/2005.

CONTACTING THE TOWN'S FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT

This financial report is designed to provide our citizens, taxpayers, customers, investors and creditors with a general overview of the Town's finances and to show the Town's accountability for the money it receives. If you have questions about this report or need additional financial information, contact the Town of Springdale, P.O. Box 187, 84767 or call (435) 772-3434.

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BASIC FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

TOWN OF SPRINGDALE Statement of Net Assets June 30, 2005

Assets	Governmental Activities		Business-type Activities			Total
Cash and cash equivalents	\$	377,402	\$	39 7,49 2	\$	774,8 94
Receivables (net of allowance)	Ψ	12,532	Ф	62,146	Ф	74,6 74
Internal balances		342,561		(342,561)		74,076
Prepaids		1,018		(342,301)		1,018
Deferred Charges		11,908		20,127		32,035
Temporarily restricted assets:		11,700		20,127		32,033
Cash and cash equivalents		346,438		213,550		5 59,988
Capital assets (net of accumulated depreciation):		2 10,120		210,550		337,700
Land		103,500		132,444		235,944
Buildings		491,888		-		491,888
Improvements		232,720		732,083		964,803
Furniture and fixtures		24,222		-		24,222
Machinery and equipment		32,196	1	50,039		82,235
Computer equipment		6,084		-		6,084
Automobiles and trucks		27,820		21,221		49,041
Infrastructure		218,585				218,585
Water rights		, <u>-</u>		105 ,00 0		105,000
Distribution system				3,305,638		3,305,638
Construction in progress	•	24,978		-		24,978
Total assets		2,253,852		4,697,179		6,9 51,0 31
Liabilities						
Accounts payable and other current liabilities		25,192		23,156		48,348
Deferred revenue		-		101 ,09 7		101,097
Customer deposits		-		1,843		1,843
Noncurrent liabilities:						
Due within one year		91,000		7 2,68 0		163,680
Due in more than one year		490,000		1,325,644		1,815,644
Total liabilities		606,192		1,524,420		2,130,612
Net Assets						
Invested in capital assets, net of						
related debt		580,993		2 ,948 ,10 1		3,529,094
Restricted for:						. ,
Debt service		-		213,550		213,550
Capital projects		289,227		- -		289,227
Other purposes		57,211		-		57,211
Unrestricted		720,229		11,108		731,337
Total net assets	\$	1,647,660	\$	3,172,759	\$	4,820,419

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

For the Year Ended June 30, 2005 TOWN OF SPRINGDALE Statement of Activities

			Program Revenues		Net (Expense) F	Net (Expense) Revenue and Changes in Net Assets	s in Net Ass	ets
		Charges for	Operating Grants &	Capital Grants &	Governmental	Business-type	Total	7
Functions/Programs	Expenses	Services	Contributions	Contributions	Activities	Acuvines	100	
Governmental activities:	\$ 318.823	\$ 31,071	₩	∀3	\$ (287,752)	· \$ \$	\$	(287,752)
Octional government		62,654	4,749	250	(187,116)	1	こ	(187,116)
rubile salety	68.466		15,190	1	(53,276)	1		(53,276)
Darks and recreation	82,329	9,703	•	2,428	(20,198)	1	_	(70,198)
Community development	72,482	1	•	135,400	62,918	1	•	62,918
Interest on long-term debt	23,199				(23,199)			(22,132)
Total governmental activities	820,068	103,428	19,939	138,078	(558,623)		5)	(558,623)
Business-type activities:	240 402	346 680	,		1	97,207		97,207
Water	175 807	231.408	•	ı		55,601		55,601
Sewer	100,001	200 023		,		152,808		152,808
Total business-type activities	47,07	16,010						
	General Revenues:							
	Taxes:							(11.7)
	Property taxes le	Property taxes levied for general purposes	poses		43,112	1	•	45,112
	Sales and use taxes	. Ses	•		250,779	•		250,779
	Franchise taxes	ļ			48,571	ı		48,571
	Recort taxes				470,177	1	•	470,177
	Ę	taxec			115,565	1		115,565
	Telecommunications fax	ions tax			10,749			10,749
	Interest feet				45,109	73,345		118,454
	Initiate intestment partings	tment earnings			15,367	26,805		42,172
	Missellmen	until canimings			4,846	•		4,846
	Total general rea	nocenations Total general revenues & transfers			1,004,275	100,150	1,	1,104,425
	Oran general or	accets - management			445,652	252,958		698,610
	Net assets - beginning	and			1,202,008	2,919,801	4,	4,121,809
	Net assets - ending	þ			\$ 1,647,660	\$ 3,172,759	\$ 4,	4,820,419
	ואבר ששפרים ב הויחיים							

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Balance Sheet Governmental Funds June 30, 2005

Assets	General Fund	CDBG Fund	Other Governmental Funds	Total Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents Due from other governments Due from other funds Prepaid expenses	\$ 377,402 12,532 342,561 1,018	\$ - - -	\$ - - -	\$ 377,402 12,532 342,561 1,018
Restricted cash and cash equivalents Total Assets	\$ 790,724	14,960 \$ 14,960	274,267 \$ 274,267	346,438 \$ 1,079,951
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities: Accounts payable Accrued liabilities	\$ 24,810 382	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 24,810
Total Liabilities	25,192		-	25,192
Fund balances: Reserved for: Capital outlay		14,960	274 ,26 7	289,227
Other Unreserved, reported in: General fund	57,211 708,321	·		57,211 708,321
Total fund balances	765,532	14,960	274,267	1,054,759
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 790,724	\$ 14,960	\$ 274 ,26 7	
Amounts reported for governments because: Capital assets used in gover therefore, are not reported in Some liabilities, including by	nmental activities are 1 the funds. onds payable and cap	not financial resou	arces and,	1,161,993
the current period and there		in the funds.		(569,092)
Net assets of government	ental activities			\$ 1,647,660

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Governmental Funds

For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

					Other		Total
	(General	CDBG	Go	vernmental	Go	vernmental
		Fund	Fund		Funds		Funds
Revenues			 <u></u>				
Property taxes	\$	39,785	\$ -	\$	-	\$	39,785
Fees in lieu of property taxes		3,327	-		-		3,327
Sales and use taxes		250,779	-		-		250,7 79
Franchise taxes		48,571	-		-		48,571
Resort taxes		470,177	-		-		470,1 77
Transient room taxes		115,565	-		-		115,565
Telecommunications tax		10,749	-		-		10,749
Licenses, Permits and Fees		53,239	-		-		53,239
Impact fees		-	-		45 ,109		45,109
Intergovernmental		20,190	13 5,400		-		155,590
Contributions and other		31,292	-		-		31,292
Fines and Forfeitures		7,850	-		-		7,850
Interest		11,869	-		6,4 01		18,270
Miscellaneous		12,989	 		2,428		15,417
Total revenues		1,076,382	 135,400		53,938		1,265,720
Expenditures							
Current:							
General government		279,073	-		-		279,073
Public safety		251,364	-		-		251,364
Public works		36,888	-		-		36,888
Parks and recreation		66,869	-		-		66,86 9
Community development		71,110	298		1,074		72,482
Capital outlay		-	135, 400		34,0 31		169,431
Debt service		114,876	 <u>-</u>		<u> </u>		114,876
Total expenditures		820,180	 135,698		35,105		990,983
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures		256,202	(298)		18,833		274 727
• •		230,202	 (290)		10,033		274,737
Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(00.050)					
Transfers out		(88,258)	-		(105,780)		(194,038)
Transfers in			 258		193,780		194,038
Total other financing sources and uses		(88,258)	 258		88,000		
Net change in fund balance		167,944	(40)		1 06, 833		274,737
Fund balance, beginning of year		597,588	 15,000		167,434		780,022
Fund balance, end of year	_\$	765,532	\$ 14,960	\$	274,267	\$	1,054,759

Reconciliation of the Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances of Governmental Funds to the Statement of Activities For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

Amounts reported for governmental activities in the statement of activities (page 13) are different because:		
Net change in fund balances - total governmental funds	\$	27 4,73 7
Governmental funds report capital outlays as expenditures. However, in the		
statement of activities, the cost of those assets is allocated over their estimated useful lives and reported as depreciation expense. This is the amount by which capital outlays exceeded depreciation in the current period.		71,864
Governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities. This amount is the net effect of these differences.		(1,323)
The issuance of long-term debt (e.g. bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction,		
however, has any effect on net assets. This amount is the net effect of these differences in the treatment of long-term debt and related items.		100,374
	•	445,652
Change in net assets of governmental activities	.p	443,032

General Fund

Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes in Fund Balance Budget and Actual For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Budgeted Amounts			Variance Favorable	
	Original	Final	Actual	(Unfavorable)	
Revenues			•		
Property taxes	\$ 36,500	\$ 34,610	\$ 39,785	\$ 5,175	
Fees in lieu of property taxes	2,100	3,326	3,327	1	
Sales and use taxes	220,000	232,768	250,779	18,011	
Franchise taxes	42,000	42,000	48,571	6,571	
Resort taxes	400,000	436,153	470,177	34,024	
Transient room taxes	85,000	107,313	115,565	8,252	
Telecommunications tax	2,000	10,234	10,749	515	
Licenses, Permits and Fees	40 ,050	53,403	53,239	(164)	
Intergovernmental	26, 700	19,939	20,190	251	
Contributions and other	31,500	30,402	31,292	89 0	
Fines and Forfeitures	5,000	7,845	7,850	5	
Interest	5,500	13,904	11,869	(2,035)	
Miscellaneous	8,700	12,197	12,989	792	
Total revenues	905,050	1,004,094	1,076,382	72,288	
Expenditures					
Current:				* 1 00 F	
General government	433,229	313,458	279 ,07 3	34,385	
Public safety	259,641	278,602	251,364	27,238	
Public works	73,689	57,878	36,888	20,990	
Parks and recreation	99, 358	75,393	66,869	8,524	
Community development	78 ,133	75,62 9	71,110	4,519	
Debt service		114,876	114,876		
Total expenditures	944,050	915,836	820,180	95,656	
Excess (deficiency) of revenues					
over (under) expenditures	(39,000)	88,258	256,202	167,944	
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				•	
Transfers out	-	(88,258)	(88,258)	-	
Transfers in	39,000				
Total other financing sources and uses	39,000	(88,258)	(88,258)	_	
Net change in fund balance	-	-	167 ,944	167,944	
Fund balance, beginning of year	597,588	597,588	597,588		
Fund balance, end of year	\$ 597,588	\$ 597,588	\$ 765,532	\$ 167,944	

Statement of Net Assets Proprietary Funds June 30, 2005

·	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total	
Assets				
Current assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 142 ,4 84	\$ 255,008	\$ 397,492	
Receivables, net of allowance	27,669	34, 477	62,146	
Bond issuance costs, net of				
accumulated amortization	20,127		20,127	
Total current assets	190,280	289,485	479,765	
Noncurrent assets:				
Restricted cash and cash equivalents	138,594	74,956	213,550	
Capital assets:				
Land	-	132,444	132,444	
Distribution system	2,878,058	1,848,455	4,726,513	
Machinery and equipment	38,009	54, 729	92,738	
Automobiles and trucks	24,092	64,774	8 8,86 6	
Improvements other than buildings	699,602	331,189	1 ,03 0,791	
Water rights	105 ,00 0	-	105,000	
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(753,501)	(1,076,426)	(1,829,927)	
Total noncurrent assets	3,129,854	1,430,121	4,559,975	
Total assets	3,320,134	1,719,606	5,039,740	
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities:				
Accounts payable	14,321	1,752	16,073	
Accrued liabilities	7,083	-	7,083	
Customer deposits	1,843	-	1,843	
Due to other funds	313,894	28,667	342,561	
Deferred revenue	101,097	· _	101,097	
Current portion of long-term debt	36,080	36,600	72,680	
Total current liabilities	474,318	67,019	541,337	
Noncurrent liabilities:				
Bonds payable (net of current portion)	1,292,560	33,084	1,325,644	
Total noncurrent liabilities	1,292,560	33,084	1,325,644	
Total Liabilities	1,766,878	100,103	1,866,981	
Net Assets				
Invested in capital assets, net of related debt	1,662,620	1,285,481	2 ,94 8,101	
Restricted for debt service	138,594	74,956	213,550	
Unrestricted	(247,958)	259,066	11,108	
Total net assets	\$ 1,553,256	\$ 1,619,503	\$ 3,172,759	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

Statement of Revenues, Expenses and Changes in Fund Net Assets Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Water Fund	Sewer Fund	Total	
Operating revenues:				
Charges for services	\$ 314,361	\$ 200,829	\$ 515,190	
Garbage collection revenue	24,555	-	24,555	
Other revenues	<u>7,773</u>	30,579	38,352	
Total operating revenues	346,689	231,408	578,097	
Operating expenses:				
Salaries, wages and benefits	67,555	71,411	138,966	
Office expenses and travel	4,946	1,083	6,029	
Repairs and maintenance	24,502	9 ,09 3	33,595	
Utilities	15,029	9,643	24,672	
Legal and professional fees	2,773	4,519	7,292	
Garbage collection	22,143	7 807	22,143 15,252	
Contract services	7,445	7,807 8,418	17,355	
Insurance	8, 937 3, 030	557	3,587	
Miscellaneous	80,382	63,276	143,658	
Depreciation	60,362	03,270		
Total operating expenses	236,742	175,807	412,549	
Operating income (loss)	109,947	55,601	165,548	
Non-operating revenues (expenses)				
Interest income	21,648	5,157	26,805	
Interest expense and fiscal charges	(12,740)	-	(12,740)	
Connection and impact fees	48,775	24,570	73,345	
Total non-operating revenues (expenses)	57,683	29,727	87,410	
Change in net assets	167,630	85,328	252,958	
Total net assets, beginning of year	1,385,626	1,534,175	2,919,801	
Total net assets, end of year	\$ 1,553,256	\$ 1,619,503	\$ 3,172,759	

TOWN OF SPRINGDALE Statement of Cash Flows Proprietary Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

	Water	Sewer	
•	Fund	Fund	Total
Cash Flows From Operating Activities:		- X dire	Total
Cash received from customers, service fees	\$ 345,174	\$ 184,378	\$ 529,552
Cash received from customers, other	7, 773	30,579	38,352
Cash paid to suppliers	(102,225)	(43,103)	(145,328)
Cash paid to employees	(67,255)	(71,411)	(138,666)
Net cash provided by operating activities	183,467	100,443	283,910
Cash Flows From Noncapital Financing Activities:			
Proceeds (to) from other funds	(59,706)	6,373	(53,333)
Cash Flows From Capital and Related Financing Activities:			
Purchase of fixed assets	(782,418)	(21,205)	(803,623)
Principal paid on long-term debt	(116,080)	(36,600)	(152,680)
Interest paid	(6, 275)	_	(6,275)
Connection & impact fees	48,775	24,570	73,345
Net cash provided (used) by capital and related financing activities	(855,998)	(33,235)	(889,233)
Cash Flows From Investing Activities:			
Interest on investments	21,648	5,157	26,805
Net Increase (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(710,589)	78,738	(631,851)
Cash and Cash Equivalents, Beginning of Year	991,667	251,226	1,24 2,89 3
Cash and Cash Equivalents, End of Year	\$ 281,078	\$ 329,964	\$ 611,042
Reconciliation of Operating Income (Loss) to Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities:			
Net Operating Income/(Loss)	\$ 1 09, 947	\$ 55,601	\$ 165,548
Adjustments to reconcile net operating income (loss)	Ψ 102,247	φ 33,001	φ 105,546
to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation/amortization	80, 382	63,276	143,658
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:	00,502	05,270	145,056
(Increase)/Decrease in receivables	6,258	(16,451)	(10,193)
Increase/(Decrease) in accounts payable	(13,420)	(1,983)	(15,403)
Increase/(Decrease) in accrued liabilities	300	-	300
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 183,467	\$ 100,443	\$ 28 3,910

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

General

The financial statements of the Town of Springdale, Utah, have been prepared in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) as applied to government units. The Governmental Accounting Standards Board is the accepted standard setting body for establishing governmental accounting and financial reporting principles. The more significant of the government's accounting policies are described below.

Reporting entity

In evaluating how to define the Town, for financial reporting purposes, management has considered all potential component units. The decision to include a potential component unit in the reporting entity is made by applying the criteria set forth in GAAP. The basic, but not the only, criterion for including a potential component unit within the reporting entity is whether or not the Town exercises significant influence over the potential component unity. Significant influence or accountability is based primarily on operational or financial relationships with the Town. Based upon the application of these criteria, there are no separate component units combined to form the reporting entity.

The accompanying financial statements include all activities of the Town.

Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

The government-wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of changes in net assets) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government. For the most part, the effect of the inter-fund activity has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities, which normally are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues, are reported separately from business-type activities, which rely to a significant extent on fees and charges for support.

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function or segment are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function or segment. Program revenues include 1) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function or segment and 2) grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function or segment. Taxes and other items not properly included among program revenues are reported as general revenues.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds, proprietary funds, and fiduciary funds, even though the latter are excluded from government-wide financial statements. Major individual governmental funds and major individual enterprise funds are reported as separate columns in the fund financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Measurement Focus, Basis of Accounting, and Financial Statement Presentation

Government-wide financial statements are reported using the economic resources measurement focus and the accrual basis of accounting, as are the proprietary fund and fiduciary fund financial statements. Revenues are recorded when earned and expenses are recorded when a liability is incurred, regardless of the timing of related cash flows. Property taxes are recognized as revenues in the year for which they are levied. Grants and similar items are recognized as revenues as soon as all eligibility requirements imposed by the provider have been met.

The use of financial resources to acquire capital assets is capitalized as assets in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an expenditure. Proceeds from long-term debt are recorded as a liability in the government-wide financial statements, rather than as an "other financing source." Amounts paid to reduce long-term debt of the Town are reported as a reduction of a related liability, rather than as expenditures in the government-wide financial statements.

Governmental fund financial statements are reported using the current financial resources measurement focus and the modified accrual basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized as soon as they are both measurable and available. Revenues are considered to be available when they are collectible within the current period or soon enough thereafter to pay liabilities of the current period. For this purpose, the Town considers revenues to be available if they are collected within 60 days of the end of the current fiscal period. Expenditures generally are recorded when a liability is incurred, as under accrual accounting. However, debt service expenditures, as well as expenditures related to compensated absences and claims and judgments, are recorded only when payment is due.

Property taxes, room taxes, licenses and interest associated with the current fiscal period are all considered to be susceptible to accrual and so have been recognized as revenues of the current fiscal period. Only the portion of special assessments receivable due within the current fiscal period is considered to be susceptible to accrual as revenue of the current period. All other revenue items are considered to be measurable and available only when cash is received by the Town.

The Town reports the following major governmental funds:

The General Fund is the Town's primary operating fund. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except for those required to be accounted for in another fund.

The CDBG Capital Project Fund is used to account for the receipt of a CDBG grant and expenditures related to an affordable housing project in the Town.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

The Town reports the following major proprietary funds:

The Water Fund is used to account for the provision of water services to the residents of the Town.

The Sewer Fund is used to account for the provision of sewer services to the residents of the Town.

Private-sector standards of accounting and financial reporting issued prior to December 1, 1989, generally are followed in both the government-wide and proprietary fund financial statements to the extent that those standards do not conflict with or contradict guidance of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board. Governments also have the option of following subsequent private-sector guidance for their business-type activities and enterprise funds, subject to this same limitation. The Town has elected not to follow subsequent private-sector guidance.

As a general rule, the effect of inter-fund activity has been eliminated from the government-wide financial statements. Exceptions to this general rule are payments-in-lieu of taxes and other charges between the government's water and sewer function and various other functions of the government. Elimination of these charges would distort the direct costs and program revenues reported for the various functions concerned.

Proprietary funds distinguish operating revenues and expenses from non-operating items. Operating revenues and expenses generally result from providing services and producing and delivering goods in connection with a proprietary fund's principal ongoing operations. The principal operating revenues of the enterprise funds are charges to customers for sales and services. Operating expenses for the enterprise funds include the cost of sales and services, administrative expenses, and depreciation on capital assets. All revenues and expenses not meeting this definition are reported as non-operating revenues and expenses.

When both restricted and unrestricted resources are available for use, it is the government's policy to use restricted resources first, then unrestricted resources as they are needed.

Restricted Assets

Restricted assets are comprised of cash restricted for future payments of principal and interest on debt service as well as unexpended portions of bonds issued for capital construction purposes.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Deposits and Investments

Cash includes cash on hand, demand deposits with banks and other financial institutions, deposits in other types of accounts or cash management pools that have the general characteristics of demand deposit accounts and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition. The Town's policy allows for the investment of funds in time certificates of deposit with federally insured depositories, investment in the state treasurer's pool, and other investments as allowed by the State of Utah's Money Management Act. All investments are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses recorded as adjustments to interest earnings. Fair market values are based on quoted market prices.

Receivables and Payables

Activity between funds that are representative of lending/borrowing arrangements outstanding at the end of the fiscal year are referred to as "due to" or "due from other funds." All trade accounts receivable in the enterprise funds are shown net of an allowance for uncollectibles. Due to the nature of the accounts receivable in governmental type activities, management does not consider an allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable necessary or material. Therefore, no allowance for uncollectible accounts receivable is presented.

Encumbrances

Encumbrance accounting, under which purchase orders, contracts, and other commitments for the expenditure of monies are recorded in order to reserve that portion of the applicable appropriation, is not employed by the Town.

Inventories and Prepaid Items

The costs of governmental fund-type inventories are recorded as expenditures when purchased rather than when consumed.

Inventories for the business-type funds (Water and Sewer Funds), consisting of materials used in the extension and repair of the transmission, distribution, collection and treatment systems, are valued at cost and accounted for on a first-in, first-out basis. Inventories have not been included in the financial statements and are not considered material. Market is considered as replacement cost.

Certain payments to vendors reflect costs applicable to future accounting periods and are recorded as prepaid items in both the government-wide and fund financial statements.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Continued

Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include property, plant, equipment, and infrastructure assets (e.g., roads, bridges, sidewalks, and similar items), are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activity columns in the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost if purchased or constructed. Donated capital assets are recorded at estimated fair market value at the date of donation. The costs of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend assets lives are not capitalized. Interest incurred during the construction phase of capital assets of business-type activities is included as part of the capitalized value of the assets constructed.

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated using the straight-line method over the following estimated useful lives:

Buildings	40 years
Improvements	7-40 years
Automobiles and trucks	5-7 years
Machinery and equipment	3-5 years
Infrastructure	7-40 ye ars

Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements and proprietary fund types in the fund financial statements, long-term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable governmental activities, business-type activities, or proprietary fund type statement of net assets. Bond premiums, discounts, and issuance costs are deferred and amortized over the life of the applicable debt. In the fund financial statements, governmental fund types recognize bond premiums and discounts, as well as bond issuance costs, during the current period. The face amount of debt issued is reported as other financing sources while discounts on debt issuances are reported as other financing uses. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as debt service expenditures.

Estimates

Generally accepted accounting principles require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect assets and liabilities, contingent assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenditures. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements

Explanation of certain differences between the governmental fund balance sheet and the government-wide statement of net assets:

The governmental fund balance sheet includes a reconciliation between total governmental fund balances and net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of nets assets. This difference primarily results from the long-term economic focus of the statement of net assets versus the current financial resources focus of the governmental fund balance sheets. One element of that reconciliation explains that "long-term liabilities, including bonds payable, are not due and payable in the current period and therefore are not reported in the funds." The details of this difference are as follows:

\$ 581 ,00 0
(11,908)
\$ 569,092
\$ \$

Explanation of differences between governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance and the government-wide statement of activities:

The governmental fund statement of revenues, expenditures, and changes in fund balance includes a reconciliation between net changes in fund balances-total governmental funds and changes in net assets of governmental activities as reported in the government-wide statement of activities. The first element of this reconciliation states that capital outlays are reported in the governmental funds as expenditures while the government-wide statement of activities allocates these costs over the useful lives of the assets as depreciation. While shown in the reconciliation as the net difference, the elements of this difference are as follows:

Capital Outlay	\$ 169,431
Depreciation Expense	(97,567)
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances -	
total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets	
of governmental activities	\$ 71,864

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 2. Reconciliation of Government-Wide and Fund Financial Statements, Continued

Another element of that reconciliation states that "some expenses reported in the statement of activities do not require the use of current financial resources and therefore are not reported as expenditures in governmental funds." The details of this difference are as follows:

Amortization of issuance costs	 (1,323)
Net adjustment to decrease net changes in fund	
balance - total governmental funds to arrive at changes	
in net assets of governmental activities	\$ (1,323)

The final element of that reconciliation states that "the issuance of long-term debt (e.g., bonds, leases) provides current financial resources to governmental funds, while the repayment of the principal of long-term debt consumes the current financial resources of governmental funds. Neither transaction, however, has any effect on net assets. Also, governmental funds report the effect of issuance costs, premiums, discounts, and similar items when debt is first issued, whereas these amounts are deferred and amortized in the statement of activities." While shown in the reconciliation as the net difference, the elements of this difference are as follows:

Principal repayments:	
Payments on revenue bonds	\$ 93,000
Payments on capital leases	 7,374
Net adjustment to increase net changes in fund balances -	
total governmental funds to arrive at changes in net assets	
of governmental activities	\$ 100,374

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 3. Stewardship, Compliance, and Accountability

Budgets and Budgetary Accounting

The Town Council observes the following procedures in establishing the budgetary data reflected in the financial statements:

- (1) Annual budgets are reported and adopted by the Town Council on or before June 22 for the fiscal year commencing the following July 1 in accordance with State Law. The operating budget includes proposed expenditures and the proposed sources of financing for such expenditures.
- (2) A public hearing is conducted prior to June 22 to obtain taxpayer comments.
- (3) Budgets are adopted and control of budget appropriations is exercised, under State Law, at the department level.
- (4) Budget amendments are required to increase expenditure budgets and are adopted, in a public hearing, before the end of the fiscal year.

The General Fund budget is prepared using the modified accrual basis of accounting. Budgets for the proprietary fund types are prepared using the accrual basis of accounting.

During the current fiscal year there were amendments to the budget. Procedures for amending the budgets were in accordance with State Laws.

Taxes

Property taxes are collected by the Washington County Treasurer and remitted to the Town in three installments: July, December, and March. Taxes are levied and are due and payable on November 1 and delinquent after November 30 of each year at which time they become liens if not paid. An accrual of uncollected current and prior year's property taxes has not been made, as the amounts are not material in relationship to the financial statements taken as a whole.

Sales taxes are collected by the Utah State Tax Commission and remitted to the Town monthly.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 4. Deposits and Investments

Listed below is a summary of the cash and temporary cash investment portfolio of the Town as of June 30, 2005. All investments are governed by the Utah Money Management Act.

Unrestricted amounts	\$	881,728
Restricted amounts		453,155
	\$ 1	,334,883

The State of Utah Money Management Council has the responsibility to advise the State Treasurer about investment policies, promote measures and rules that will assist in strengthening the banking and credit structure of the state and review the rules adopted under the authority of the State of Utah Money Management Act that relate to the deposit and investment of public funds.

The Town follows the requirements of the Utah Money Management Act (Utah code, Section 51, chapter 7) in handling its depository and investment transactions. The Act requires the depositing of Town funds in a qualified depository. The Act defines a qualified depository as any financial institution whose deposits are insured by an agency of the Federal Government and which has been certified by the State Commissioner of Financial Institutions as meeting the requirements of the Act and adhering to the rules of the Utah Money Management Council.

Deposits

Custodial Credit Risk

For deposits this is the risk that in the event of a bank failure, the government's deposit may not be returned to it. The Town does not have a formal policy for custodial credit risk. As of June 30, 2005, \$313,579 of the Town's bank balance of \$413,579 was exposed to custodial credit risk because it was uninsured and uncollateralized.

Investments

The Money Management Act defines the types of securities authorized as appropriate investment for the Town and the conditions for making investment transactions. Investment transactions may be conducted only through qualified depositories, certified dealers, or directly with issuers of the investment securities.

Statutes authorize the Town to invest in negotiable or nonnegotiable deposits of qualified depositories and permitted negotiable depositories; repurchase and reverse repurchase agreements; commercial paper that is classified as "first tier' by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations, one of which must be Moody's Investor Services or Standard & Poor's, bankers' acceptances; obligations of the United States Treasury including bills, notes, and

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 4. Deposits and Investments, Continued

bonds; bonds, notes, and other evidence of indebtedness of political subdivisions of the State; fixed rate corporate obligations and variable rate securities rated "A" or higher, or the equivalent of "A" or higher, by two nationally recognized statistical rating organizations; shares or certificates in a money market mutual fund as defined in the Act; and the Utah State Public Treasurer's Investment Fund

The Utah State Treasurer's Office operates the Public Treasurer's Investment Fund (PTIF). The PTIF is available for investment of funds administered by any Utah public treasurer.

The PTIF is not registered with the SEC as an investment company. The PTIF is authorized and regulated by the Money Management Act, Section 51-7, Utah Code Annotated, 1953, as amended. The Act established the Money Management Council which oversees the activities of the State Treasurer and the PTIF and details the types of authorized investments. Deposits in the PTIF are not insured or otherwise guaranteed by the State of Utah, and participants share proportionally in any realized gain or losses on investments.

The PTIF operates and reports to participants on an amortized cost basis. The income, gains, and losses – net of administration fees, of the PTIF are allocated based upon the participant's average daily balance. The fair vale of the PTIF investment pool is approximately equal to the value of the pool shares.

As of June 30, 2005 the government had the following investments and maturities:

		Investments Maturities (in Years)					
Investment Type	Fair Value	Less than 1	1-5	6-1		More nan 10	
Zions Bank							
Treasury Obligations	\$ 16,380	\$ 16,380	\$	- \$	- \$	_	
State of Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	924,416	924,416		-	-	-	
Total Fair Value	\$940,796	\$940,796	\$	- \$	- \$	-	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 4. Deposits and Investments, Continued

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that changes in interest rates will adversely affect the fair value of an investment. The Town's policy for managing its exposure to fair value loss arising from increasing interest rates is to comply with the State's Money Management Act. Section 51-7-11 of the Act requires that the remaining term to maturity of investments may not exceed the period of availability of the funds to be invested.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that an issuer or other counterparty to an investment will not fulfill its obligations. The Town's policy for reducing it exposure to credit risk is to comply with the State's Money Management Act.

At June 30, 2005 the Town had the following investments and quality ratings:

		Quality Ratings						
Investment Type	Fair Value	AAA	_AA	A	Unrated			
Zions Bank Treasury Obligations	\$ 16,380	\$ 16,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -			
State of Utah Public Treasurer's Investment Fund	924,416	-	-	-	924,416			
Total Fair Value	\$940,796	\$ 16,380	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 924,416			

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 5. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2005 was as follows:

Governmental Activities:

	Balance 6/30/2004		Additions		Deletions		Balance 6/30/2005	
Capital assets, not being depreciated:		-						
Land	\$	1 0 3,500	\$ -	\$	•	\$	1 0 3,50 0	
Construction in progress		-	24,978		<u> </u>	_	24,978	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		103,500	24,978				128,478	
Capital assets, being depreciated:								
Buildings		583,563	<u>.</u> -		_		58 3,563	
Improvements		400 ,532	1,572		-		40 2,10 4	
Furniture & fixtures	•	111,781	-				111,781	
Computer equipment		60,027	-		-		60,027	
Machinery & equipment		106 ,165	-		_		106,165	
Automobiles and trucks		83,731	-		-		83,731	
Infrastructure		92 ,539	142,881				235,420	
Total capital assets, being depreciated		1,438,338	144,453				1,582,791	
Less accumulated depreciation for:								
Buildings		(77,086)	(14,589)		_		(91,675)	
Improvements		(143,258)	(26,126)		-		(169,384)	
Furniture & fixtures		(70,702)	(16,857)		_		(87,559)	
Computer equipment		(45,322)	(8,621)		-		(53,943)	
Machinery & equipment		(63,857)	(10,112)		-		(73,969)	
Automobiles and trucks		(43,701)	(12,210)		_		(55,911)	
Infrastructure		(7 ,783)	(9,052)				(16,835)	
Total accumulated depreciation	·	(451,709)	(97,567)				(549,276)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		986,629	46,886		<u>-</u>		1,033,515	
Governmental activities capital assets, net	\$	1 ,090 ,129	\$ 71,864	\$	-	\$	1,161,993	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 5. Capital Assets, Continued

Depreciation expense was charged to the functions/programs of the Town as follows:

Governmental Activities:	
General government	\$ 39 ,750
Public safety	10,779
Highways	31,578
Parks and recreation	15, 460
Community development	
Total depreciation expense - governmental activities	\$ 97 ,567

Business Type Activities:	_	Balance /30/2004	Additions		Additions Deletions		Balance 6/30/2005		
Capital assets not being depreciated:					ø		\$	132,444	
Land	\$	132,444	\$	-	\$	-	ф	,	
Water rights		105,000		<u></u>				105,000	
Total capital assets, not being depreciated		237,444		<u> </u>				237,444	
Capital assets being depreciated:									
Distribution system		3,944,095	7	82,418		-		4,726,513	
Machinery and equipment		71,533	21,205			-		92,738	
Automobiles and trucks		88,86 6	-		-			88,8 66	
Improvements		1,030,791						1, 0 30,791	
Total capital assets, being depreciated		5,135,285	8	03,623				5,938,908	
Less accumulated depreciation for:									
Distribution system		(1,327,234)	(93,641)		-		(1,420,875)	
Machinery and equipment		(32,02 0)	(10,679)		-		(42,699)	
Automobiles and trucks		(57,513)	(10,132)		-		(67,645)	
Improvements		(269,502)		29,2 06)				(298,708)	
Total accumulated depreciation		(1,686,269)	(1	43,658)				(1,829,927)	
Total capital assets, being depreciated, net		3,449,016	6	59,965	-			4,108,981	
Business-type activities capital assets, net	\$	3,686,460	\$ 6	59,965	\$		\$	4,346,425	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 6. Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of changes in long-term debt for the year ended June 30, 2005:

	Balance 6/30/2004	Additions	Retirements	Balance 6/30/2005	Current Portion
Governmental Activities:					
Revenue bonds	\$ 674,000	\$ -	\$ 93,000	\$ 581,000	\$ 91,000
Less deferred amounts:					
For issuance costs	(13,231)		(1,323)	(11,908)	-
Total bonds payable	660,769	-	91,677	569,092	91,000
Capital leases	7,374	-	7,374	-	-
Governmental activity					
Long-term liabilities	\$ 668,143	\$ -	\$ 99,051	\$ 569,092	\$ 91,000
Business-type Activities:					
Revenue bonds	\$ 1,551,004	\$ -	\$ 152,680	\$ 1,398,324	\$ 72,680
Less deferred amounts:			•		
For issuance costs	(21,245)	-	(1,118)	(20,127)	_
Total bonds payable	1,529,759		151,562	1,378,197	72,680
Business type activity					
Long-term liabilities	\$ 1,529,759	\$ -	\$ 151,562	\$ 1,378,197	\$ 72,680
Total long-term liabilities	\$ 2,197,902	<u> </u>	\$ 250,613	\$ 1,947,289	\$ 163,680

Bonds payable at June 30, 2005 is comprised of the following issues:

Revenue Bonds:

General:

Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2004A, due in annual installments of \$36,000 to \$93,000 at interest between 3.75% and 4.5%, beginning September 1, 2004, maturing March 1, 2014.

Taxable Sales Tax Revenue Refunding Bonds, Series 2004B, due in annual installments of \$8,000 to \$10,000 at 6.25% interest, beginning

September 1, 2004, maturing March 1, 2009.

3**5,0**00

546,000

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 6.	Long-Term Debt, Continued	
	Water Fund:	
	Subordinated Water Revenue Bonds, Series 2004, due in annual installments of \$1,000 to \$103,000 at 1% interest beginning September 1, 2005, maturing September 1, 2022, payable from water fund revenues.	850,000
	Water Revenue Bonds Series 1995A, due in annual installments of \$4,000 to \$48,000; interest free, maturing January 1, 2014, payable from water fund revenues.	342,000
	Water Revenue Bonds Series 1987A, due in annual installments of \$17,080 interest free, maturing January 2013, payable from water fund revenues.	136,640
	Sewer Fund:	
	Sewer Revenue Bonds, Series 1995, due in annual installments of \$36,000; interest free, maturing August 1, 2006, payable from sewer fund revenues.	69,684
	Total revenue bonds	1,979,324
	Less: Deferred amounts for issuance costs Business-type activities Governmental-type activities	(20,127) (11,908)
	Total bond issue costs	(32,035)
	Total long-term debt Less: Current portion	1,947,289
	Business-type activities Governmental-type activities	(72,680) (91,000) \$ 1,783,609
	Net long-term debt	Ψ 1,765,007

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 6. Long-Term Debt, Continued

There are a number of limitations and restrictions contained in the various bond indentures. The Town is in compliance with all significant limitations and restrictions.

The annual funding requirements to amortize bonds and notes payable at June 30, 2005 are as follows:

Fiscal	Governmental-type Activities							
Year Ended		2004A Revenue Bonds			2004B Revenue Bonds			
June 30	<u>P</u>	rincipal	<u>I</u>	nterest	<u>Principal</u>		<u>I</u> 1	nterest
2006	\$	83,000	\$	21,952	\$	8,000	\$	2,188
2007		85,000		18,840		8,000		1,686
2008		88,000		15,652		9,000		1,188
2009		93,000		12,352		10,000		626
2010		36,000		8,864		<u>-</u>		-
2011		38,000		7,246		-		_
2012		39,000		5,536		_		· _
2013		41,000		3,780		-		_
2014		43,000		1,934		_		_
Total	\$	546,000	\$	96,156	\$	35,000	\$	5,688

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 6. Long-Term Debt, Continued

Fiscal		Business-type Activities						
Year		Water				Sewe	er	
Ended		Revenue	Bond	S		Revenue	Bonds	
June 30	P	rincipal	I	nterest	P	Principal		rest
2006	\$	36,080	\$	28,739	\$	36,600	\$	-
2007		46,080		2 7,0 27		33 ,084		-
2008		47,080		25,141		-		-
2009		78, 080		23,171		-		-
2010		79,080		21,154		-		-
2011		80,080		19,0 16		-		-
2012		82,080		1 6,83 1		-		-
2013		83,080		14,515		-		-
2014		67 ,000		12,115		=		-
2015		20,000		9,6 31		-		-
2016		68 ,00 0		7,100		-		-
2017		81,000		6,420		-		-
2018		84,000		5,610		-		-
2019		88,000		4,770		-		-
202 0		91,000		3,890		-		-
2021		95 ,00 0		2,9 80		-		-
2022		100,000		2,030		-		-
2023		103,000		1,030				
Total	\$	1,328,640	\$	231,170	\$	69,684	\$	

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 7. **Accounts Receivable**

Accounts receivable consists of the following:

Water Fund

Water Fees Irrigation Fees Garbage Fees Miscellaneous	\$ 25,181 2,352 2,852 3,284
Total Water Fund accounts receivable Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	33,669 (6,000)
Water Fund accounts receivable (net of allowance)	27,669
Sewer Fund	
Sewer Fees	3 5,9 77
Less: Allowance for doubtful accounts	(1,500)
Sewer Fund accounts receivable (net of allowance)	34,477

Note 8. **Interfund Transactions and Balances**

As of June 30, 2005, interfund receivables and payables were as follows:

Total accounts receivable (net of allowance)



General Fund Total

	. D	ue From
 Water		Sewer
 Fund		Fund
\$ 313,894	\$	28,667
\$ 313,894	\$	28,667

	 Total
_	\$ 342,561
,	\$ 342,561

\$ 62,146

On May 18, 2004, the Town issued bonds in the amount of \$674,000. The proceeds were received into the general fund of the Town and used to retire a capital lease, which was debt of the governmental activities of the Town, a note payable in the water fund and bonds payable in the sewer fund. The bonds are secured by sales tax revenues and will be serviced by the general fund. However, it is the intention of the Town, that the water and sewer funds transfer monies to the general fund to pay their portion of the debt service.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 8. Interfund Transactions and Balances

Interfund transfers for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005 are as follows:

			Transf	ers Fro	om ∵. mc	
		General	CDBG	N	Jonmajor	
		 Fund	 Fund	Go	vernmental	Total
L	General Fund	\$ -	\$ -	\$		\$ _
'g	CDBG Fund	258	-		-	258
ansfe	Nonmajor Governmental	88,000	 		105,780	 193,780
Ë	Total	\$ 88,258	\$ -	\$	105,780	\$ 194,038

Transfers are used to (1) move revenues from the fund that statute or budget requires to collect them to the fund that statute or budget requires to expend them and (2) use unrestricted revenues collected in the general fund to finance various programs accounted for in the other funds in accordance with budgetary authorizations.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 9. Equity Classifications

Equity is classified in the government-wide financial statements as net assets and is displayed in three components:

- a. Invested in capital assets, net of related debt consists of capital assets including restricted capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by the outstanding balances of any bonds, mortgages, notes, or other borrowings that are attributable to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets.
- b. Restricted net assets consists of net assets with constraints placed on the use either by (1) external groups such as creditors, grantors, contributors, or laws or regulations of other governments; or (2) law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation.
- c. Unrestricted net assets All other net assets that do not meet the definition of "restricted" or "invested in capital assets, net of related debt.

In the fund financial statements governmental fund equity is classified as fund balance. Fund balance is further classified as reserved and unreserved. Proprietary fund equity is classified the same as in the government-wide statements.

At June 30, 2005, the Town's reserved and designated fund balances are as follows:

General Fund	
Class C Roads	\$ 48,530
State Liquor Funds	8,681
· •	\$ 57,211
Capital Projects Funds CDBG	\$ 14,960
Parks	152,280
Town Hall	64,376
Other Capital Projects	57,611
	\$289,227
Water Fund	
1995A Water Bond Reserves	\$ 55,816
1987A Water Bond Reserves	26,439
2004 Water Bond Construction Fund	56,339
	\$ 138,594
Sewer Fund	
1995 Sewer Bond Reserves	\$ 74,956

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 10. Defined Benefit Pension Plan

All full-time employees of the Town participate in the Utah State-Wide Local Government Retirement Systems (Systems).

Plan Description

The Town of Springdale contributes to the Local Governmental Noncontributory Retirement System and the Public Safety Noncontributory Retirement System cost-sharing multiple-employer defined benefit pension plans administered by the Utah Retirement Systems (Systems). Utah Retirement Systems provide refunds, retirement benefits, annual cost of living adjustments and death benefits to plan members and beneficiaries in accordance with retirement statutes.

The Systems are established and governed by the respective sections of Chapter 49 of the Utah Code Annotated 1953 as amended. The Utah State Retirement Office Act in Chapter 49 provides for the administration of the Utah Retirement Systems and Plans under the direction of the Utah State Retirement Board (Board) whose members are appointed by the Governor. The Systems issue a publicly available financial report that includes financial statements and required supplementary information for the Local Governmental Contributory Retirement System, Local Governmental Noncontributory Retirement System, Public Safety Retirement System for employers with (without) Social Security coverage, and Firefighters Retirement System which are for employers with (without) Social Security coverage. A copy of the report may be obtained by writing to the Utah Retirement Systems, 540 East 200 S., Salt Lake Town, UT 84102 or by calling 1-800-365-8772.

Funding Policy

In the Local Governmental Noncontributory Retirement System, the Town of Springdale is required to contribute 11.09% of their annual covered salary. In the Public Safety Noncontributory Retirement System, the Town of Springdale is required to contribute 19.08% of their annual covered salary. The contribution rates are the actuarially determined rates. The contribution requirements of the Systems are authorized by statute and specified by the Board.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 10. Defined Benefit Pension Plan, Continued

The required contributions and amounts received for the 2004/2005 fiscal year and the two previous years are as follows:

Year_	Employee paid	Employer for emploontribute	oyee	Employer contributions		alary subject o retirement ontributions
Noncontributory Syst	em:					
Local Governmenta	ıl Division					
2004	N/A	N/A	. \$	30 ,849 .48	\$	278,174.45
2004	N/A	N/A	<u>.</u>	25,311.75		263,115.83
2003	N/A	N/A		34 ,65 8.75		398,833.13
Public Safety System	:					
Other Division A N	Ioncontributory					
2004	N/A	N/A	\$	10,778.82	\$	56,492.80
2004	N/A	N/A	1	9,330.93		57,45 6.0 0
2003	N/A	N/A	\	3,173.28		22,846.12
Defined Contribution 401 (k) Plan	n System:			·		
2004	\$ 4,503.	96 \$ 4,	562. 07			
2004	3,750.	00 8,	144.23			
2003	7,699.		113.08			

The Town of Springdale commenced participation in the Public Safety Noncontributory System on July 1, 1995.

The contributions were equal to the required contributions for each year.

The Town does not participate in a 457 Deferred Compensation Plan.

Note 11. Risk Management

The Town is exposed to various risks of loss related to torts; theft of, damage to, and destruction of assets; errors and omissions; injuries to employees; and natural disasters. Risk financing activities are accounted for in various operating funds, with unallocated or Town-wide activities being accounted for in the general fund.

The Town maintains insurance for general liability, auto liability, and employee dishonesty through Utah Local Government's Insurance Trust and Western Surety Company and worker's compensation through the Worker's Compensation Fund of Utah.

Notes to the Financial Statements June 30, 2005

Note 12. Garbage Contract

Garbage disposal services are provided to the residents of the Town by the Washington County Solid Waste Special Service District. The Town bills for these services as part of its water billings and the revenues and corresponding expenditures related to such services are included in the Water Fund. Amounts due to these entities, if any, are included with accounts payable in the Water Fund balance sheet.

Note 13. Contingencies and Commitments

In recent years, the Town of Springdale has been involved in a project to develop a municipal golf course. In connection with that project, the Town has become involved in the following:

The Town has entered into agreements to provide future water and sewer hookups and water and sewer services to developers who have prepaid for such services and hookups. In total, \$213,500 has been paid by these developers. This amount was included in the liability section of the Water Fund balance sheet at June 30, 1994 as a deferred credit and was to be taken into revenue as the hookups and services were provided.

On January 7, 1993, the Town signed a Mutual Release and Settlement Agreement which provides, among other things, for the payment of \$72,500 to Zion Park Resort Limited Partnership. The agreement was a result of efforts to settle a long standing dispute between the Town and Zion Park Resort over payments made by Zion Park Resort for the development of water and a municipal golf course. The settlement agreement called for payment of \$45,000 in legal fees and \$27,500 for repurchase of water hookups. The \$45,000 payment for legal fees was included with legal fee expenditures during the year ended June 30, 1993, and the \$27,500 of water hookups was used to reduce the deferred revenue collected from Zion Park Resort. Zion Park Resort had advanced the Town \$210,000 in connection with the aforementioned development. \$70,097 of the deferred revenue from Zion Park Resort represents prepayment for water connections.

The Town has the right to repurchase any of the unused connections at the rate of 15% of any of the unused connections per year at \$1,000 each, plus interest, commencing five years after the last permit is issued. As of June 30, 2005 there is a balance of \$101,097 in deferred revenue, of which \$70,097 was advanced by Zion Park Resort. The balance of \$31,000 was advanced by others in unrelated settlements.

NONMAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS

CAPITAL PROJECTS FUNDS

Capital projects funds are used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities and equipment other than those financed by proprietary funds and trust funds.

Parks Capital Project Fund – This fund is used to account for the construction of park facilities and improvements.

Other Projects Capital Project Fund – This fund is used to account for the acquisition and construction of major capital facilities not accounted for in the general fund or other capital projects funds.

Town Hall Capital Project Fund – This fund is used to account for the receipt of funds and expenditures related to a new community center.

COMBINING STATEMENTS

TOWN OF SPRINGDALE Combining Balance Sheet Nonmajor Governmental Funds June 30, 2005

		Total		
Assets	Parks	Other Projects	Town Hall	Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Cash and cash equivalents Restricted cash and cash equivalents	\$ - 152,280	\$ - 57,611	\$ - 64,376	\$ - 274,267
Total assets	\$ 152,280	\$ 57,611	\$ 64,376	\$ 274,267
Liabilities and Fund Balances				
Liabilities: Accounts payable	\$ -	\$	\$ -	\$ -
Total liabilities				
Fund Balance: Reserved for:	152,280	57,611	64,376	274,267
Capital outlay Total fund balances	152,280	57,611	64,376	274,267
Total liabilities and fund balances	\$ 152,280	\$ 57,611	\$ 64,376	\$ 274,267

Combining Statement of Revenues, Expenditures and Changes in Fund Balances Nonmajor Governmental Funds For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

T.	<u>Parks</u>	Other Projects	Town Hall	Total Nonmajor Governmental Funds
Revenues				
Impact fees Contributions and other Investment earnings	\$ 12,000 - 2,903	\$ 33,109 - 3,498	\$ - 2,428	\$ 45,109 2,428 6,401
_				0,401
Total revenues	14,903	36,607	2,428	53,938
Expenditures				
Current:				
Community development	-	-	1,074	1,074
Capital outlay	1,572	<u>7,481</u>	24,978	34,031
Total expenditures	1,572	7,481	26,052	35,105
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over (under) expenditures	13,331	29, 126	(23,624)	18,833
Other Financing Sources (Uses) Transfers out Transfers in	- 1 05, 780	(105,780)	88,000	(105,7 80) 193,780
Net change in fund balances	119,111	(76,654)	64,376	106,833
Fund balances, beginning of year	33,169	1 34, 265		167,434
Fund balances, end of year	\$152,280	\$ 57,611	\$ 64,376	\$ 274,267

FEDERAL AND STATE REPORTS



Independent Auditor's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting and on Compliance and Other Matters Based on an Audit of Financial Statements Performed in Accordance with Government Auditing Standards

MEMBERS:
KRIS J. BRAUNBERGER
DEAN R. BURDICK
ROBERT S. COX
BRENT R. HALL
KENNETH A. HINTON
GREGORY A. KEMP
MORRIS J. PEACOCK
MICHAEL K. SPILKER
MARK E. TICHENOR

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Springdale, Utah 84767

We have audited the basic financial statements of the Town of Springdale, Utah, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2005. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in *Government Auditing Standards*, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

Compliance

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether the Town of Springdale's financial statements are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grants, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit, and accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance that are required to be reported under *Government Auditing Standards*. However, we noted certain immaterial instances of noncompliance, which we have reported to management of the Town of Springdale in a separate letter dated December 19, 2005.

Internal Control over Financial Reporting

In planning and performing our audit, we considered the Town of Springdale's internal control over financial reporting in order to determine our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements and not to provide assurance on the internal control over financial reporting. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting would not necessarily disclose all matters in the internal control over financial reporting that might be material weaknesses.

A material weakness is a condition in which the design or operation of one or more of the internal control components does not reduce to a relatively low level the risk that misstatements in amounts that would be material in relation to the financial statements being audited may occur and not be detected within a timely period by employees in the normal course of performing their assigned functions. We noted no matters involving the internal control over financial reporting and its operation that we consider to be material weaknesses. However, we noted other matters involving internal control over financial reporting, which we have reported to management of the Town of Springdale in the accompanying management letter dated December 19, 2005.

This report is intended for the information of the mayor, audit committee, management, and various federal and state agencies and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

Kung, Burdick, At & Holl, L.C.

KEMP, BURDICK, HINTON & HALL, L.C. December 19, 2005



Independent Auditor's Report on State Legal Compliance

To the Honorable Mayor and Members of the Town Council Springdale, UT 84767 MEMBERS:
KRIS J. BRAUNBERGER
DEAN R. BURDICK
ROBERT S. COX
BRENT R. HALL
KENNETH A. HINTON
GREGORY A. KEMP
MORRIS J. PEACOCK
MICHAEL K. SPILKER
MARK E. TICHENOR

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, the business-type activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of the Town of Springdale, Utah for the year ended June 30, 2005, and have issued our report thereon dated December 19, 2005. As part of our audit, we have audited the Town of Springdale's compliance with the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed; eligibility; matching, level of effort, or earmarking; reporting; special tests and provisions applicable to each of its major State assistance programs as required by the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide for the year ended June 30, 2005. The Town received the following major State assistance programs from the State of Utah:

C Road Funds (Department of Transportation) Liquor Law Enforcement (State Tax Commission)

Our audit also included test work on the Town's compliance with those general compliance requirements identified in the State of Utah Legal Compliance Audit Guide, including:

Public Debt
Cash Management
Purchasing Requirements
Budgetary Compliance
Property Tax
Liquor Law Enforcement
Justice Courts
Other General Compliance Issues
Department of Commerce
B & C Road Funds
Impact Fees & Other Development Fees
Asset Forfeitures

The management of the Town of Springdale is responsible for the Town's compliance with all compliance requirements identified above. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on compliance with those requirements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and Government Auditing Standards, issued by the Comptroller General of the United States. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether material non-compliance with the requirements referred to above occurred. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence about the Town's compliance with those requirements. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

The results of our audit procedures disclosed immaterial instances of non-compliance with the requirements referred to above, which are described in the accompanying schedule of findings and recommendations. We considered these instances of non-compliance in forming our opinion on compliance, which is expressed in the following paragraph.

In our opinion, the Town of Springdale, Utah, complied, in all material aspects, with the general compliance requirements identified above and the requirements governing types of services allowed or unallowed; eligibility; matching, level of effort, or earmarking; reporting; and special tests and provisions that are applicable to each of its major State assistance programs for the year ended June 30, 2005.

KEMP, BURDICK, HINTON & HALL, L.C.

Kung, Burchek, that & Hall, L.C.

December 19, 2005



Findings and Recommendations For the Year Ended June 30, 2005

The Honorable Mayor and Town Council Springdale, Utah MEMBERS:
KRIS J. BRAUNBERGER
DEAN R. BURDICK
ROBERT S. COX
BRENT R. HALL
KENNETH A. HINTON
GREGORY A. KEMP
MORRIS J. PEACOCK
MICHAEL K. SPILKER

MARK E. TICHENOR

Ladies & Gentlemen:

During our audit of the funds of The Town of Springdale for the fiscal year ended June 30, 2005, we noted several improvements in the Town's accounting and budgeting system and wish to commend the Town for their achievements. We noted a few areas needing corrective action in order for the Town to be in compliance with laws and regulations and we found a few circumstances that, if improved, would strengthen the Town's accounting system and control over its assets. These items are discussed below for your consideration.

Compliance Findings and Recommendations:

05-01. Budgetary Compliance

Finding

The Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Cities requires municipalities to restrict expenditures to the authorized department or fund budget. The Town over expended its budget in the CDBG Capital Project Fund by \$40.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Town operate within the confines of State law by limiting expenditures or following proper procedures to adjust the budgets of the funds as necessary.

General Findings and Recommendations:

05-01. Monitoring of Gas Cards

Finding

While gaining an understanding of the internal control system and through inquiries of management, we noted that the Town is not monitoring the use of gas cards by Town employees on a regular basis.

Recommendation

We recommend that the Town establish procedures to monitor the use of gas cards more regularly.

Please respond to the above Findings and Recommendations in letter form for submission to the Utah State Auditor's office as required by State law.

This letter is intended solely for the use of the Mayor, Town Council and management and is not intended to be used and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties. However, this report is a matter of public record and its distribution is not limited.

It has been a pleasure to be of service to the Town this past year. We would like to express special thanks to all those who assisted us so efficiently in this year's audit. We invite you to ask questions of us throughout the year as you feel necessary. We look forward to a continued professional relationship.

Sincerely,

KEMP, BURDICK, HINTON & HALL, L.C.

King, Burchel, Hat & Holl, L.C.

December 19, 2005



January 31, 2006

Kemp, Burdick, Hinton & Hall, L.C. 63 South 300 East, Suite 100 St. George, UT 84770

This letter is written in response to your findings regarding our FY 2005 audit.

Compliance Findings and Recommendations:

05-01. Budgetary Compliance

<u>Finding</u>: The Fiscal Procedures Act for Utah Cities requires municipalities to restrict expenditures to the authorized department or fund budget. The Town over expended its budget in the CDBG Capital Project Fund by \$40.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the Town operate within the confines of State law by limiting expenditures or following proper procedures to adjust the budgets of the funds as necessary.

Response: We will make every effort to prevent this from occurring in the future.

General Findings and Recommendations:

05-01. Monitoring of Gas Cards

<u>Finding</u>: While gaining an understanding of the internal control system and through inquiries of management, we noted that the Town is not monitoring the use of gas cards by Town employees on a regular basis.

<u>Recommendation</u>: We recommend that the Town establish procedures to monitor the use of gas cards more regularly.

<u>Response</u>: Procedures have been implemented to monitor gas card use. Employees are required to maintain a vehicle mileage log that is then used in reconciling the monthly gas card statement.

Sincerely.

Rick Wixom
Town Manager

cc:

Mayor

Town Council